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- They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryd.*
 2. Post of management; direction.
 The king from Eltam I intend to fend,
 And fit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shakef. H. VI.*
 3. The hinder part of any thing.
 She all at once her beaſtly body raiſed,
 With doubled forces high above the ground,
 Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Fa. Queen.*
STERNAGE. n. f. [from *stern*.] The ſterage or ſtern. Not uſed.
 Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
 And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shakespeare.*
STERNLY. adj. [from *stern*.] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently.
Sternly he pronounc'd
 The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
 Yet ſure thou art not, nor thy face the ſame,
 Nor thy limbs moulded in ſo ſoft a frame;
 Thou look'ſt more *sternly*, do'ſt more ſtrongly move,
 And more of awe thou bea'ſt, and leſs of love. *Dryden.*
STERNNESS. n. f. [from *stern*.]
 1. Severity of look.
 Of ſtature huge, and cke of courage bold,
 That ſons of men amaz'd their *sternneſs* to behold. *Spenser.*
 How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble
 Wildly bound up! or how
 Should I, in theſe my borrow'd haunts, behold
 The *sternneſs* of his preſence! *Shakespeare.*
 2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners.
 I have *sternneſs* in my ſoul enough
 To hear of ſoldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
STERNON. n. f. [*ſtegnon*.] The breſt-bone.
 A ſoldier was ſhot in the breſt through the *sternon*. *Wife-man.*
STERNUTATION. n. f. [*sternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing.
Sternutation is a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, firſt occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe in the noſtrils. *Quincy.*
 Concerning *sternutation*, or ſneezing, and the cuſtom of ſaluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a diſeaſe wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and ſuch as ſneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
STERNUTATIVE. adj. [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of ſneezing.
STERNUTATORY. n. f. [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.
 Phyſicians, in perſons near death, uſe *sternutatories*, or ſuch medicines as provoke unto ſneezing; when if the faculty ariſe, and *sternutation* enſueeth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*
STEVEN. n. f. [*ſtepen*, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.
 Ne ſooner was out, but ſwifter than thought,
 Faſt by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
 And had not Roſſy renne to the *stevens*,
 Lowder had been ſlain thilke ſame even. *Spenser.*
 To STEW. *v. a.* [*ſteuer*, French; *ſteuen*, Dutch.]
 To ſeech any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.
 Ere I was riſen from the place, that ſhow'd
 My duty kneeling, came a reeking poſt,
 Steu'd in his haſte, half breathleſs. *Shakef. King Lear.*
 I bruil'd my ſkin with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of fence, three veneys for a diſh of ſteu'd prunes. *Shak.*
 To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeeched in a ſlow moiſt heat.
STEW. n. f. [*ſteuwe*, French; *ſteufa*, Italian; *ſteufa*, Spaniſh.]
 1. A bagnio; a hot-houſe.
 As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
 Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
 And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
 Enwrap't in coal-black clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fa. Queen.*
 The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to uſe any armour, and give themſelves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*
 2. A brothel; a houſe of prostitution. [This ſignification is by ſome imputed to this, that there were licenſed brothels near the *stews* or fiſhponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad ſignification from bad uſe.]
 There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falſhood, and never brake promiſe. *Aſcham.*
 My buſineſs in this ſtate
 Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
 Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble,
 'Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*
 With them there are no *stews*, no diſſolute houſes, no curtelans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 Her, though ſeven years ſhe in the *stews* had laid,
 A nunnery duſt receive and think a maid
 And though in childbirth's labour ſhe did lie,
 Midwives would ſwear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*
 What mod'rate ſop would rake the park or *stews*,
 Who among troops of faultleſs nymphs can chuſe? *Reſcom.*
 Making his own houſe a *stew*, a bordel, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

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3. [*Stuven*, Dutch, to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.
STEWARD. n. f. [*ſtepuys*, Saxon.]
 1. One who manages the affairs of another.
 There ſat yelad in red,
 Down to the ground, a comely perſonage,
 That in his hand a white rod managed;
 He *steward* was, hight diet, ripe of age,
 And in demeanour ſober, and in council ſage. *Fa. Queen.*
 Whilſt I have gold, I'll be his *steward* ſtill. *Shak. Timon.*
 Take on you the charge
 And kingly government of this your land;
 Not as protector, *steward*, ſubſtitute,
 Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakef. Richard III.*
 How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy ſtewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer *steward*. *Lu. xvi.*
 When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he muſt connive at the reſt of the ſervants while they are following the ſame practice. *Swift.*
 What can be a greater honour than to be choſen one of the *stewards* and diſpenſers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous ſpirit more complacency than to conſider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their ſubſiſtence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*
 2. An officer of ſtate.
 The duke of Suffolk is the firſt, and claims
 To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*
STEWARDSHIP. n. f. [from *steward*.] The office of a ſteward.
 The earl of Worcester
 Hath broke his ſtaff, reſign'd his *stewardſhip*. *Shakef. R. II.*
 Shew us the hand of God
 That hath diſmiſs'd us from our *stewardſhip*. *Shakespeare.*
 If they are not employ'd to ſuch purpoſes, we are falſe to our truſt, and the *stewardſhip* committed to us, and ſhall be one day ſeverely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*
STIBIAL. adj. [from *ſtibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.
 The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an aduſt *stibial* or eruginous fulphur. *Harr.*
STICADOS. n. f. [*ſticadis*, Latin.] An herb. *Anſworth.*
STICK. n. f. [*ſtica*, Saxon; *ſtecto*, Italian; *ſtick*, Dutch.] A piece of wood ſmall and long.
 Onions as they hang will ſhoot forth, and ſo will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houſes, binding it to a lath or *stick* ſet againſt a wall. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
 Some ſtrike from clashing flints their fiery feed,
 Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*
 To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *ſtick*; participle paſſ. *ſtick*. [*ſtica*, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.
 Two troops in fair array one moment ſtow'd;
 The next, a field with fallen bodies ſtow'd;
 The points of ſpears are *ſtick* within the ſhield,
 The ſteeds without their riders ſcour the field,
 The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*
 Would our ladies, inſtead of *ſticking* on a patch againſt their country, ſacrifice their necklaces againſt the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addiſon.*
 Oh for ſome pedant reign,
 Some gentle James to bleſs the land again;
 To *ſtick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
 Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*
 To STICK. *v. n.*
 1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power.
 I will cauſe the fiſh of thy rivers to *ſtick* unto thy ſcales. *Ez.*
 The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roſes not blown, where the dew *ſticketh*. *Bacon.*
 Though the ſword be put into the ſheath, we muſt not ſuſfer it there to ruſt, or *ſtick* ſo faſt as that we ſhall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*
 2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe.
 Now does he feel
 His ſecret murders *ſticking* on his hands. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 He is often ſtigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *ſtick* by him whilſt the world laſteth. *Sanderſon.*
 In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is ſure to *ſtick*. *Swift.*
 3. To reſt upon the memory painfully.
 The going away of that which had ſtaid ſo long, doth yet *ſtick* with me. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 4. To ſtop; to loſe motion.
 I ſtudder at the name!
 My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the found. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*
 5. To reſiſt emiſſion.
 Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
 I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

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6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs.
 The knave will *ſtick* by thee, I can aſſure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 The firſt contains a *ſticking* faſt to Chriſt, when the Chriſtian profeſſion is perfected; and the ſecond a riſing from ſin, as he roſe, to a new Chriſtian life. *Hammond.*
 Some *ſtick* to you, and ſome to t'other ſide.
 They could not but conclude, that to be their intereſt, and being ſo convinced, purſue it and *ſtick* to it. *Tillotſon.*
 The advantage will be on our ſide, if we *ſtick* to its eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
 7. To be troubleſome by adhering.
 I am ſatiſſied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *ſtick* by me. *Pope's Letters.*
 8. To remain; not to be loſt.
 Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they *ſtick* upon the memory. *Watts.*
 9. To dwell upon; not to forſake.
 If the matter be knotty, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and *ſtick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it 'till it has maſtered the difficulty. *Locke.*
 Every man, beſides occaſional affections, has beloved ſtudies which the mind will more cloſely *ſtick* to. *Locke.*
 10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple.
 This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable of thoſe who, from conſcience, reſuſe to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*
 11. To ſcruple; to heſitate.
 It is a good point of cunning for a man to ſhape the answer he would have in his own words and propoſitions; for it makes the other party *ſtick* the leſs. *Bacon.*
 The church of Rome, under pretext of expoſition of Scripture, doth not *ſtick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*
 Rather than impute our miſcarriages to our own corruption, we do not *ſtick* to arraign providence itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
 Every one without heſitation ſuppoſes eternity, and *ſticks* to aſcribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*
 That two bodies cannot be in the ſame place is a truth that no body any more *ſticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*
 To *ſtick* at nothing for the publick intereſt is repreſented as the refined part of the Venetian wiſdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*
 Some *ſtick* not to ſay, that the parſon and attorney forged a will. *Arbutnot.*
 12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed.
 If we ſhould fail.
 — We fail!
 But ſew your courage to the *ſticking* place,
 And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 They never doubted the commons; but heard all *ſtick* in the lords houſe, and deſired the names of thoſe who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*
 He threw: the trembling weapon paſſ'd
 Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
 On his broad ſhield, and *ſtick* within the laſt. *Dryden.*
 13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.
 Where they *ſtick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themſelves. *Locke.*
 They will *ſtick* long at part of a demonſtration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exerciſed, is as viſible as any thing. *Locke.*
 Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propoſitions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *ſtick* and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 14. To STICK out. To be prominent with deformity.
 His fleſh is conſumed away that it cannot be ſeen, and his bones that were not ſeen, *ſtick* out. *Job xxxiii. 21.*
 15. To STICK out. To be unemployed.
 To STICK. *v. a.* [*ſtica*, Saxon; *ſticken*, Dutch.]
 1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument.
 The Heruli, when their old kindred fell ſick, *ſtick* them with a dagger. *Grew.*
 2. To fix upon a pointed body.
 3. To faſten by tranſfixion.
 Her death!
 I'll ſtand betwixt: it firſt ſhall pierce my heart:
 We will be *ſtick* together on his dart. *Dryd. Tyrant Love.*
 4. To ſet with ſomething pointed.
 A loſy pile they rear;
 The fabrick's rid with cypreſs twiſs they ſtrew,
 And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*
STICKINESS. n. f. [from *ſticky*.] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.
 To STICKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſlaves or *ſticks* to interpoſe occaſionally.]
 1. To take part with one ſide or other.
 Fortune, as the ſe's wont, turn'd ſickle,
 And for the foe began to *ſtickle*. *Hudibras.*
 2. To conteſt; to altercation; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence.
 Let them go to't, and *ſtickle*,
 Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Ciccioland.*

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- Heralds *ſtickles*, who got who;
 So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*
 3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.
 When he ſees half of the Chriſtians killed, and the reſt in a fair way of being routed, he *ſtickles* betwixt the remainder of God's hoſt and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*
STICKLEBAG. n. f. [Properly *ſtickleback*, from *ſtick*, to prick.] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.
 A little fiſh called a *ſticklebag*, without ſcales; hath his body fenced with ſeveral prickles. *Watſon's Angler.*
STICKLER. n. f. [from *ſtickle*.]
 1. A fidelman to fence; a ſecond to a duellist; one who ſtands to judge a combat.
 Baſilius came to part them, the *ſtickler's* authority being unable to perſuade choleric hearers; and part them he did. *Siden.*
 Baſilius, the judge, appointed *ſticklers* and trumpets; whom the others ſhould obey. *Siden.*
 Our former chiefs, like *ſticklers* of the war,
 Firſt fought 't inflame the parties, then to poiſe:
 The quarrel lov'd, but did the cauſe abhor;
 And did not ſtrike to hurt, but made a noiſe. *Dryden.*
 2. An obſtinate contender about any thing.
 Quercetanus, though the grand *ſtickler* for the *tria prima*, has this conceſſion of the irrefolubleneſs of diamonds. *Boyle.*
 The inferior tribe of common women have, in moſt reigns; been the profeſſed *ſticklers* for ſuch as have acted againſt the true intereſt of the nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
 The tory or high church clergy were the greateſt *ſticklers* againſt the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*
 All place themſelves in the liſt of the national church; though they are great *ſticklers* for liberty of conſcience. *Swift.*
STICKY. adj. [from *ſtick*.] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.
 Herbs which laſt longeſt are thoſe of ſtrong ſmell and with a *ſticky* taſk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
STIFF. adj. [*ſteif*, Saxon; *ſtiif*, Daniſh; *ſtyf*, Swediſh; *ſtiſur*, Iſlandick; *ſtiif*, Dutch.]
 1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not ſaccid; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant.
 They riſing on *ſtiif* pinions tower
 The mid aerial ſky. *Milton.*
 The glittering robe
 Hung floating looſe, or *ſtiif* with mazy gold. *Thomſon.*
 2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch.
 Still leſs and leſs my boiling ſpirits flow;
 And I grow *ſtiif* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
 Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and ſo grew more *ſtiif* and firm, making but one ſubſtance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted.
 On a *ſtiif* gale
 The Theban ſwan extends his wings. *Denham.*
 4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued.
 How *ſtiif* is my vile ſenſe,
 That I ſtand up, and have ingenious feeling
 Of my huge ſorrows! Better I were diſtract! *Shakespeare.*
 5. Obſtinate; pertinacious.
 We neither allow unmeet nor purpoſe the *ſtiif* defence of any unneceſſary cuſtom heretofore received. *Hooker.*
 Yield to others when there is cauſe; but it is a ſhame to ſtand *ſtiif* in a fooliſh argument. *Taylor.*
 A war enſues, the Cretans own their cauſe,
Stiif to defend their hoptable laws. *Dryden.*
 6. Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained.
 7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; ſtarched; affected.
 The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *ſtiif*, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon on Italy.*
 8. In *Shakespeare* it ſeems to mean ſtrongly maintained, or aſſerted with good evidence.
 This is *ſtiif* news. *Shakespeare.*
 To STIFFEN. *v. a.* [*ſteifian*, Saxon.]
 1. To make ſtiif; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.
 When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
 Diſguiſe fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shakef. H. V.*
 He *ſtiiffen'd* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.*
 The poor, by them diſrobed, naked lie,
 Veil'd with no other covering but the ſky;
 Expoſ'd to *ſtiiffning* froſts, and drenching ſhowers,
 Which thicken'd air from her black boſom pours. *Sandys.*
 Her eyes grow *ſtiiffen'd*, and with ſulphur burn. *Dryden.*
 2. To make obſtinate.
 Her *ſtiiffning* grief,
 Who ſaw her children ſlaughter'd all at once,
 Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*
 To STIFFEN. *v. n.*
 1. To grow ſtiif; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.
 Aghaſt, aſtoniſh'd, and ſtruck dumb with fear,
 I ſtood; like brittle roſe my *ſtiiffning* hair. *Dryden.*
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